

FIG. 1

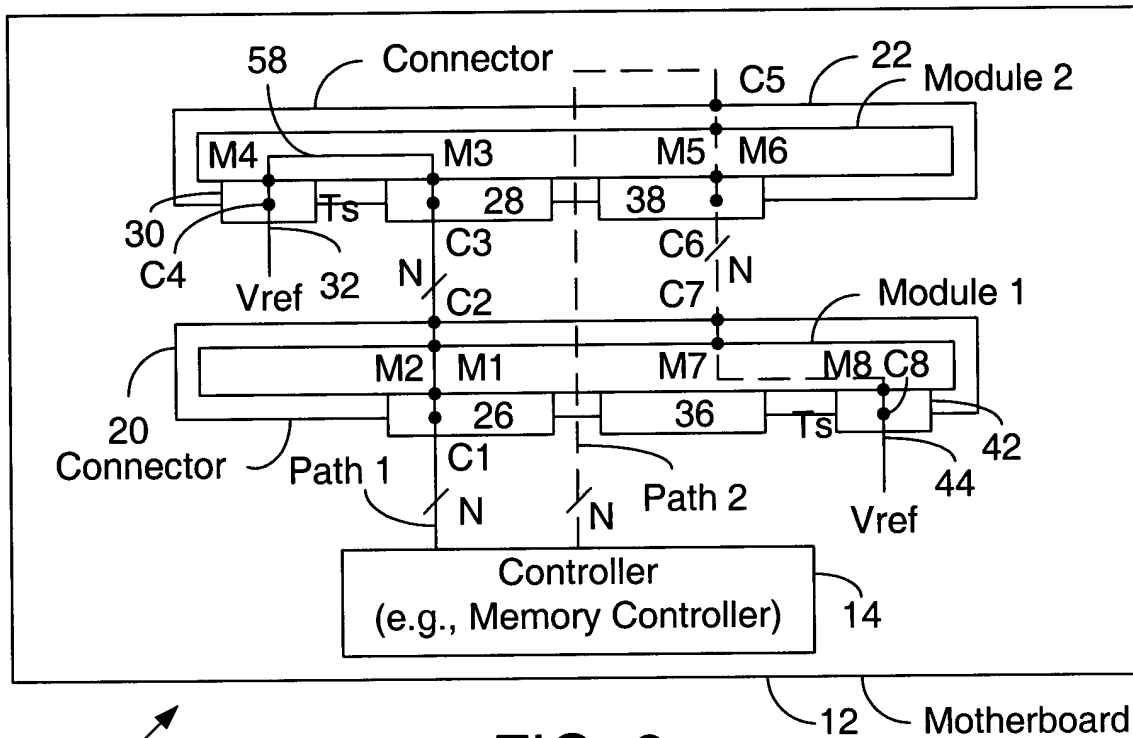


FIG. 2

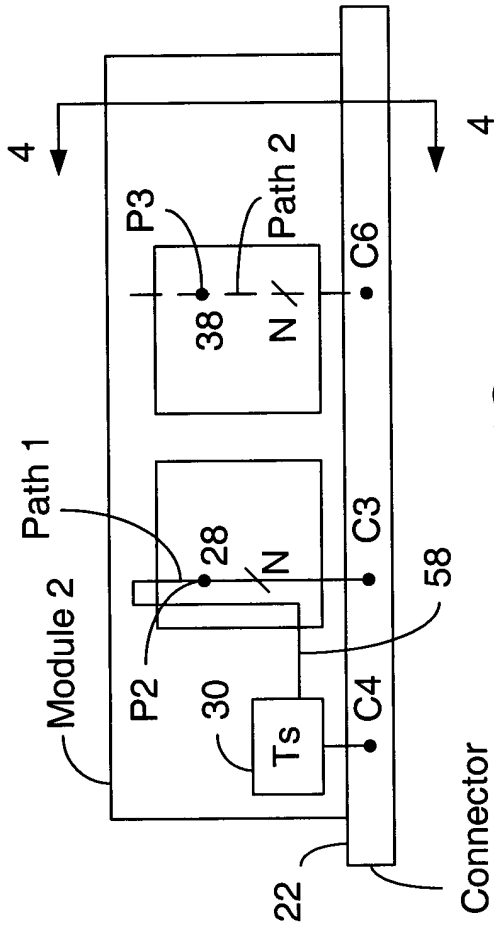


FIG. 3

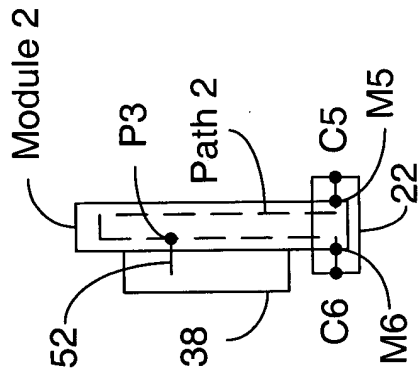


FIG. 4

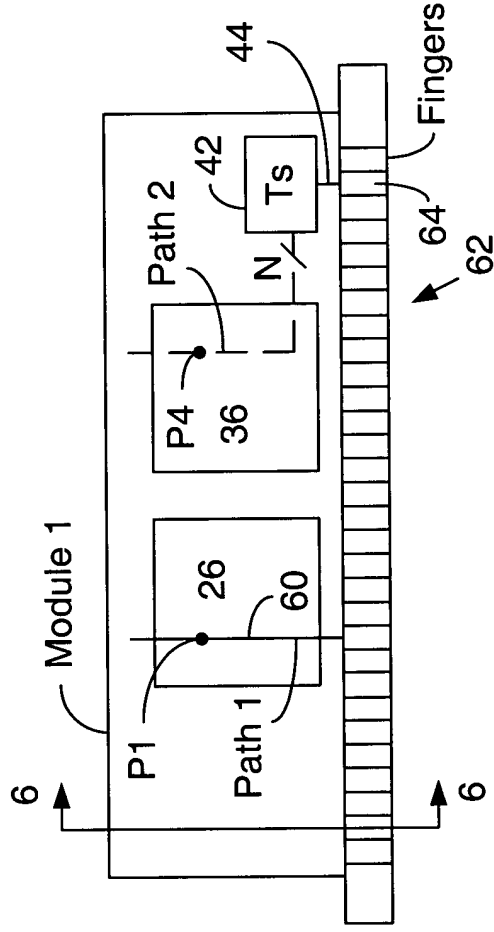


FIG. 5

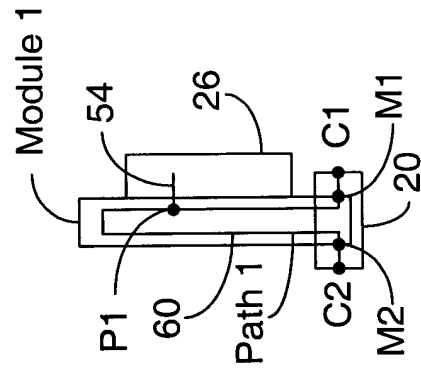


FIG. 6

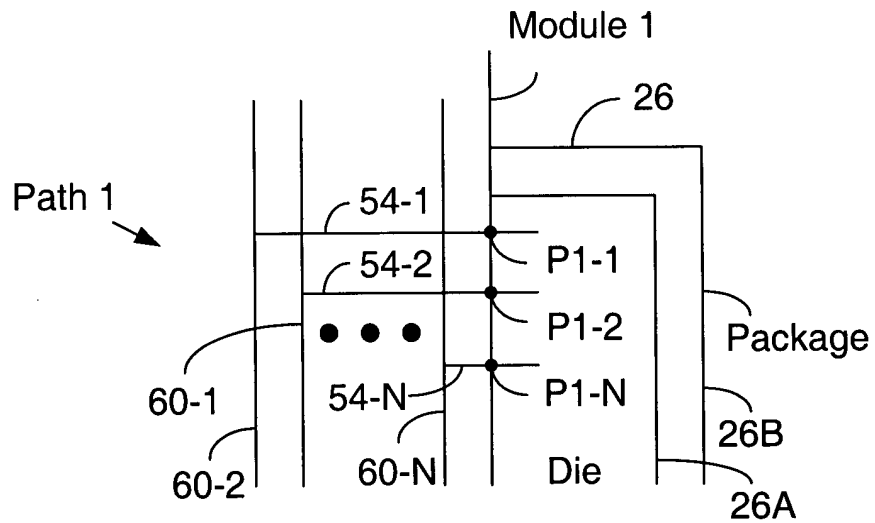


FIG. 7

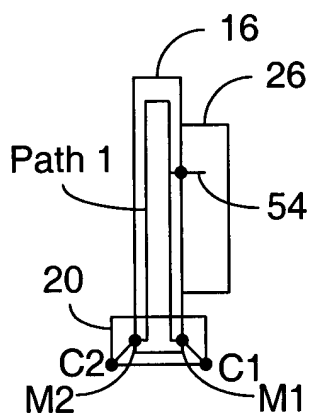


FIG. 8

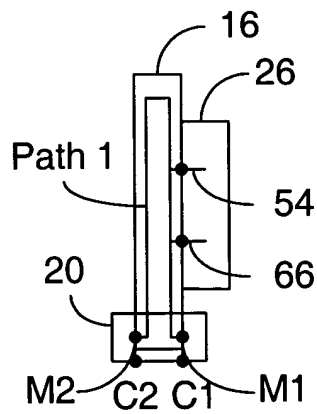


FIG. 9

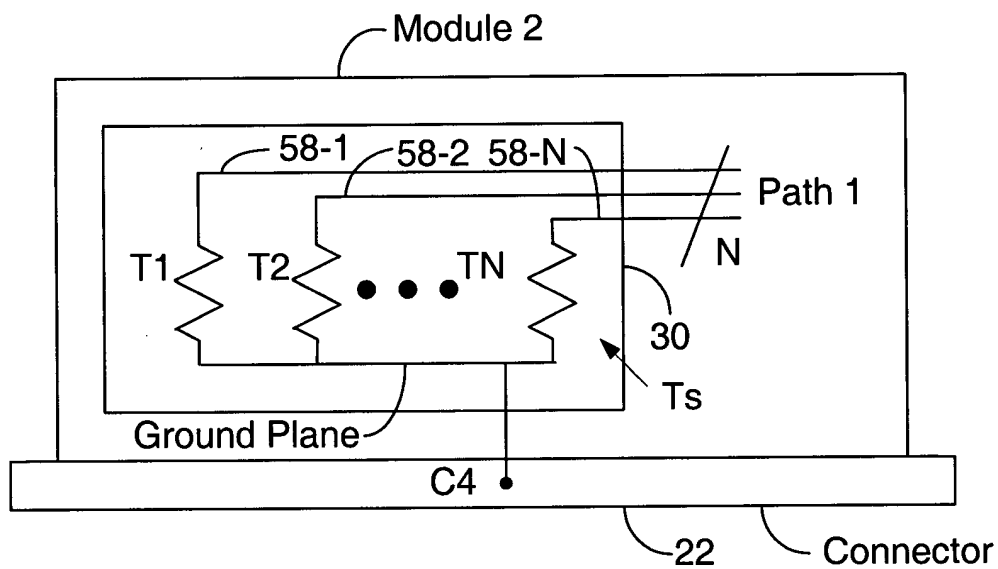
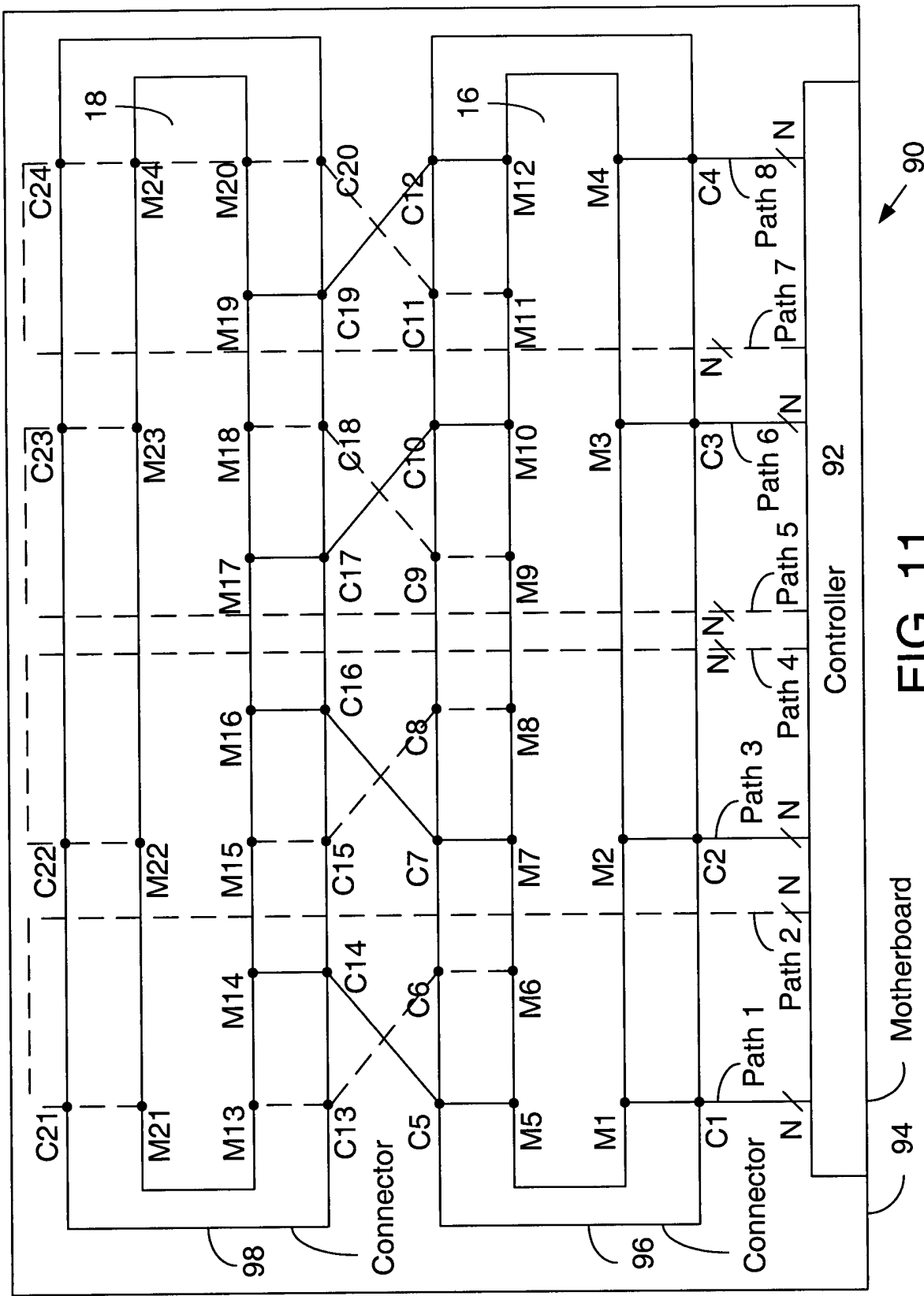


FIG. 10



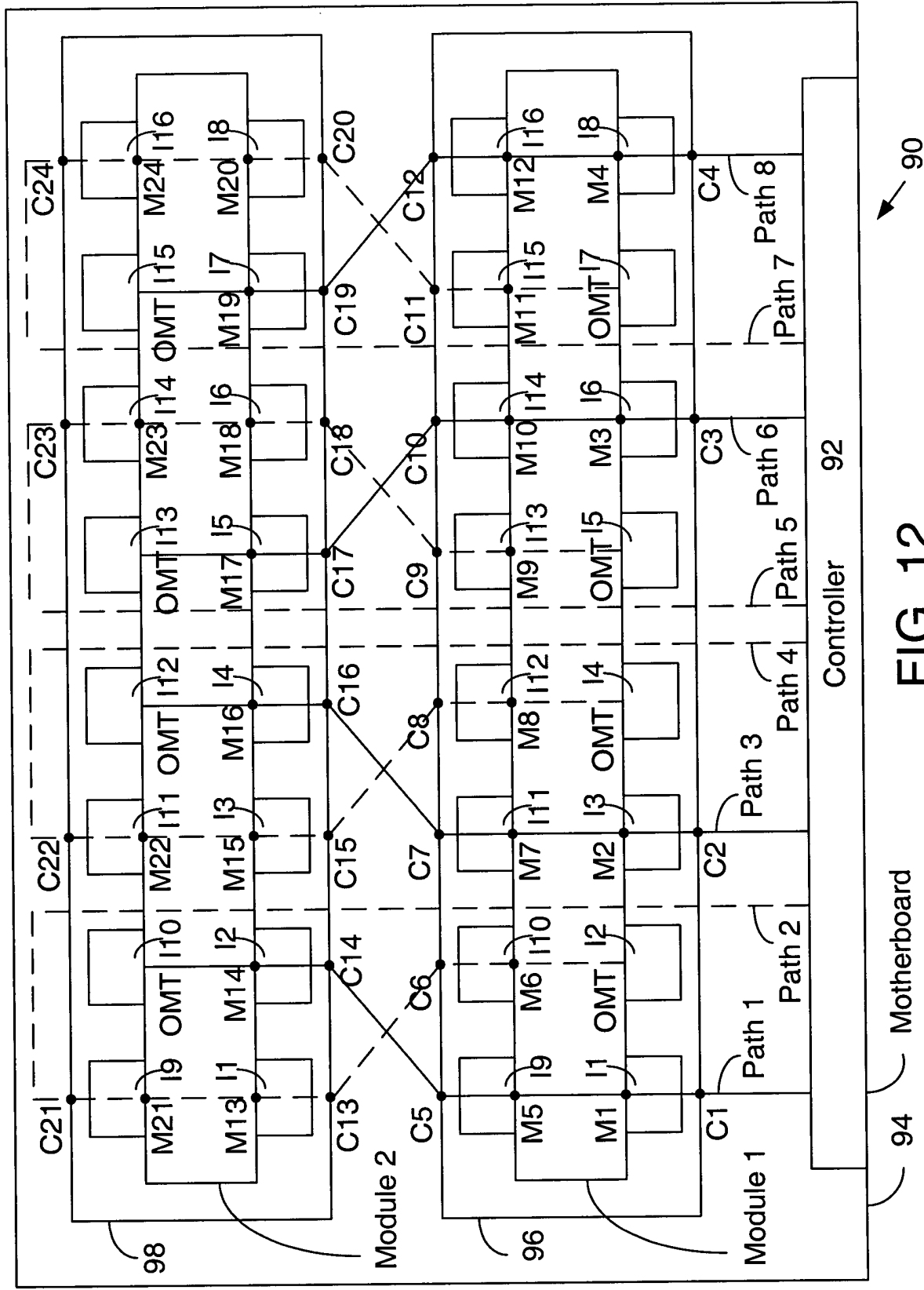
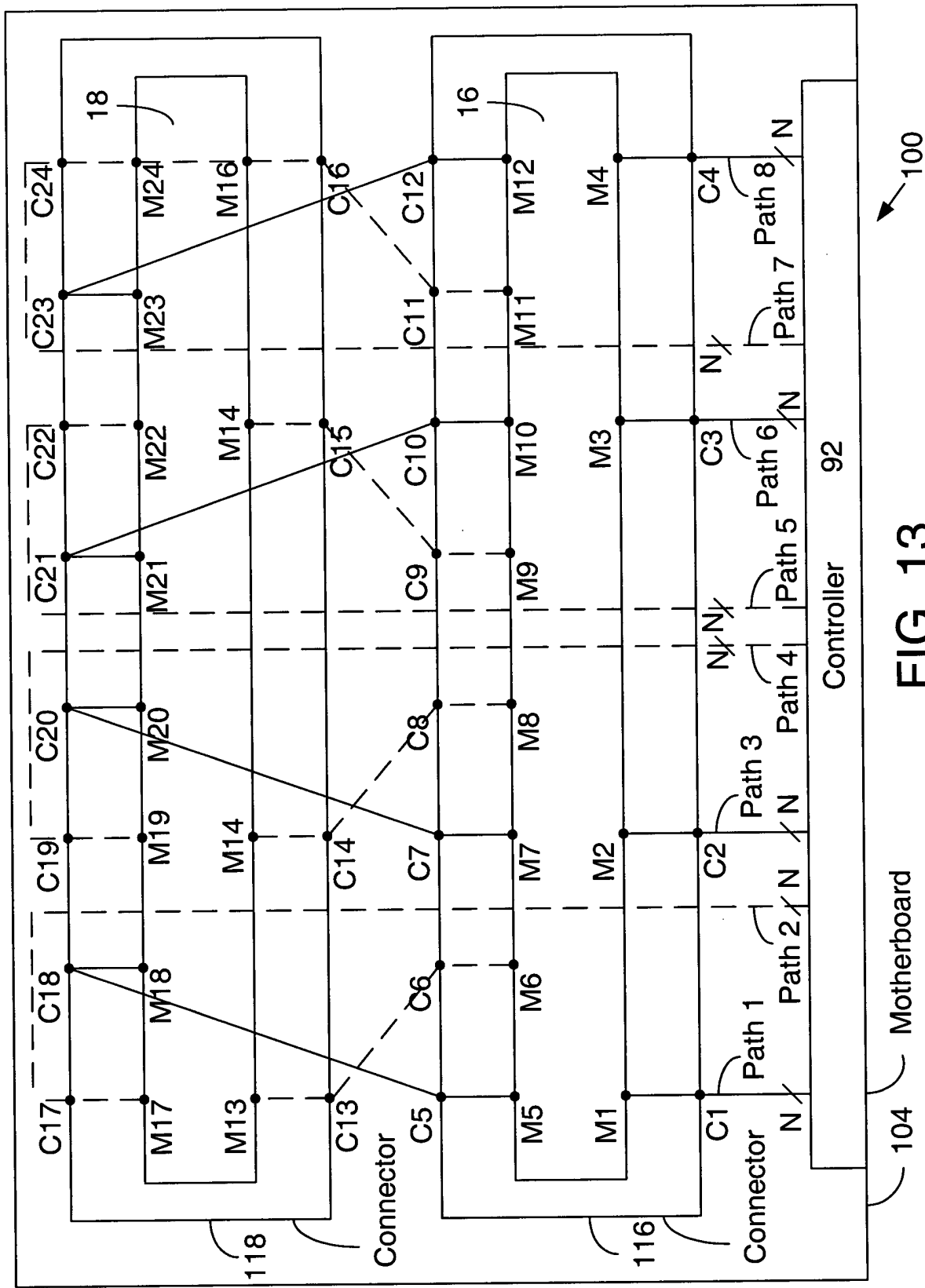
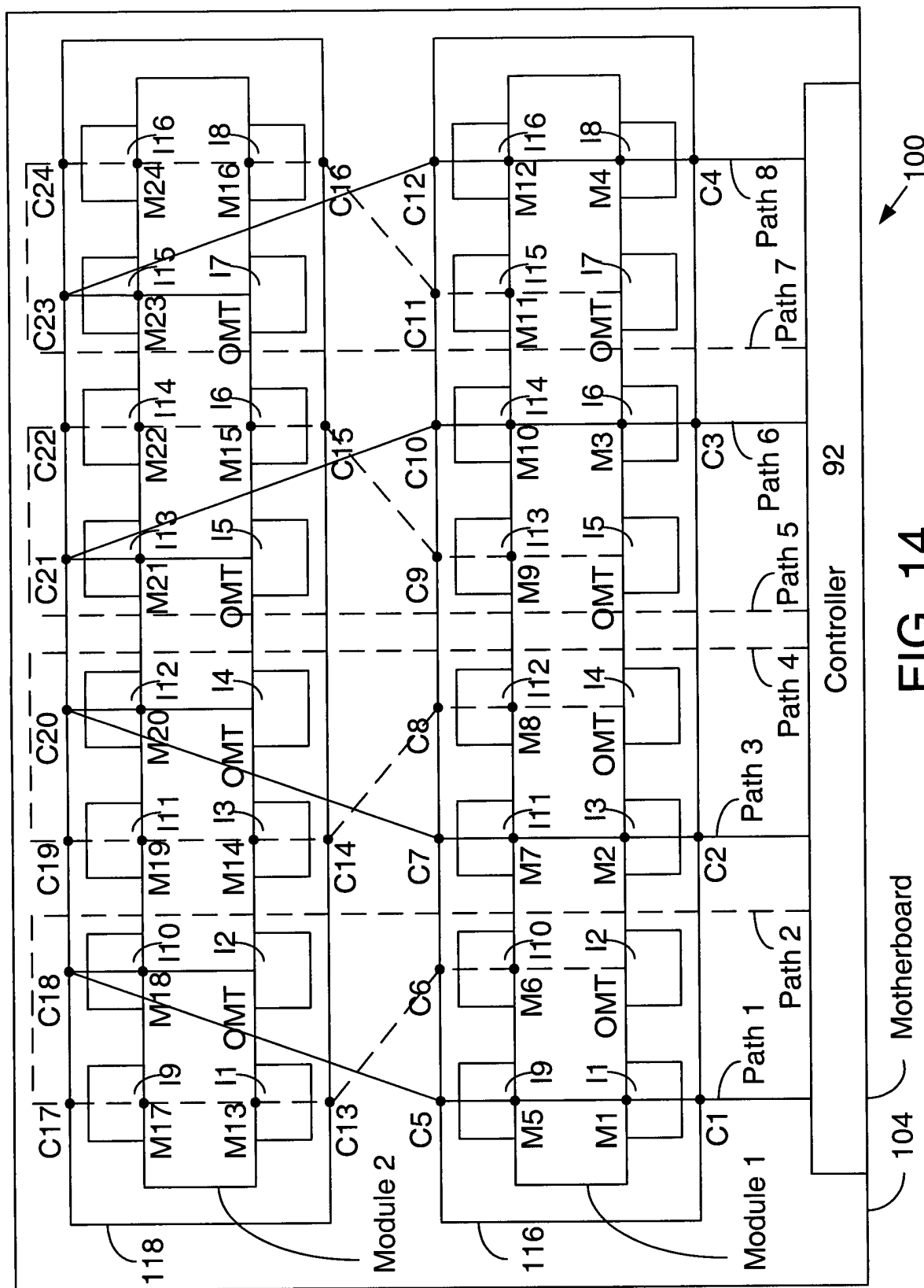


FIG. 12





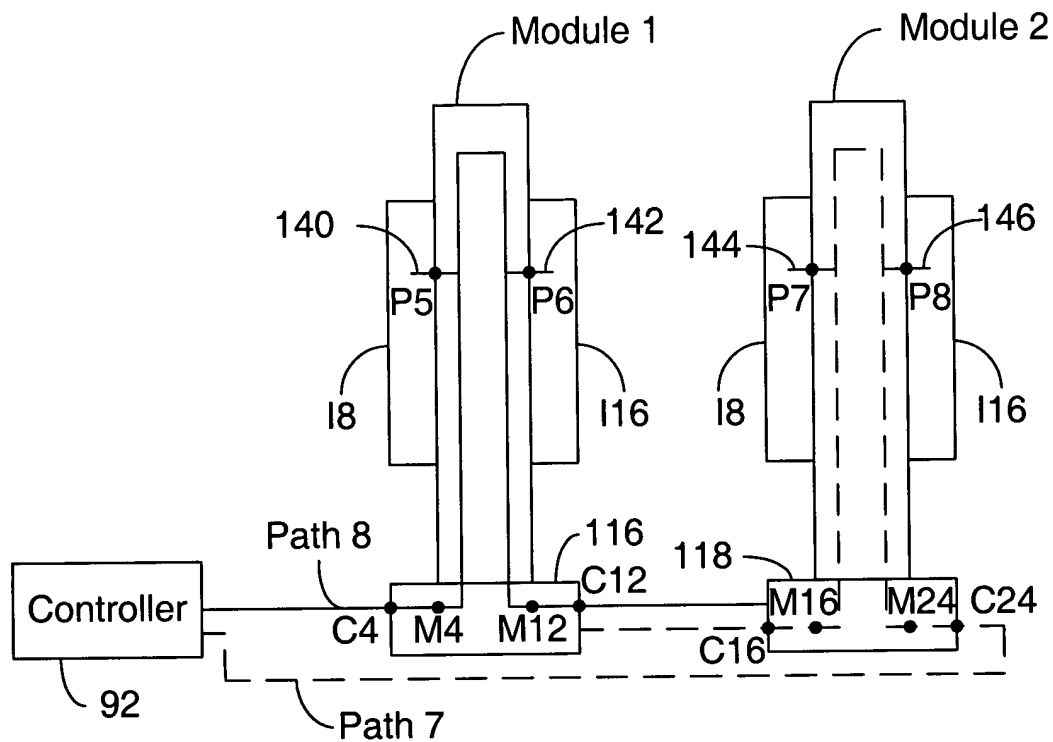


FIG. 15

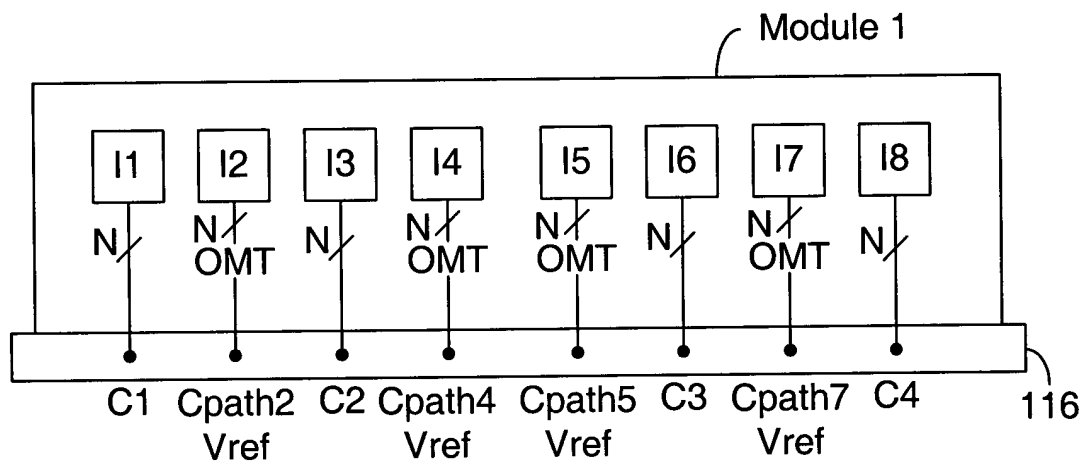


FIG. 16



FIG. 17

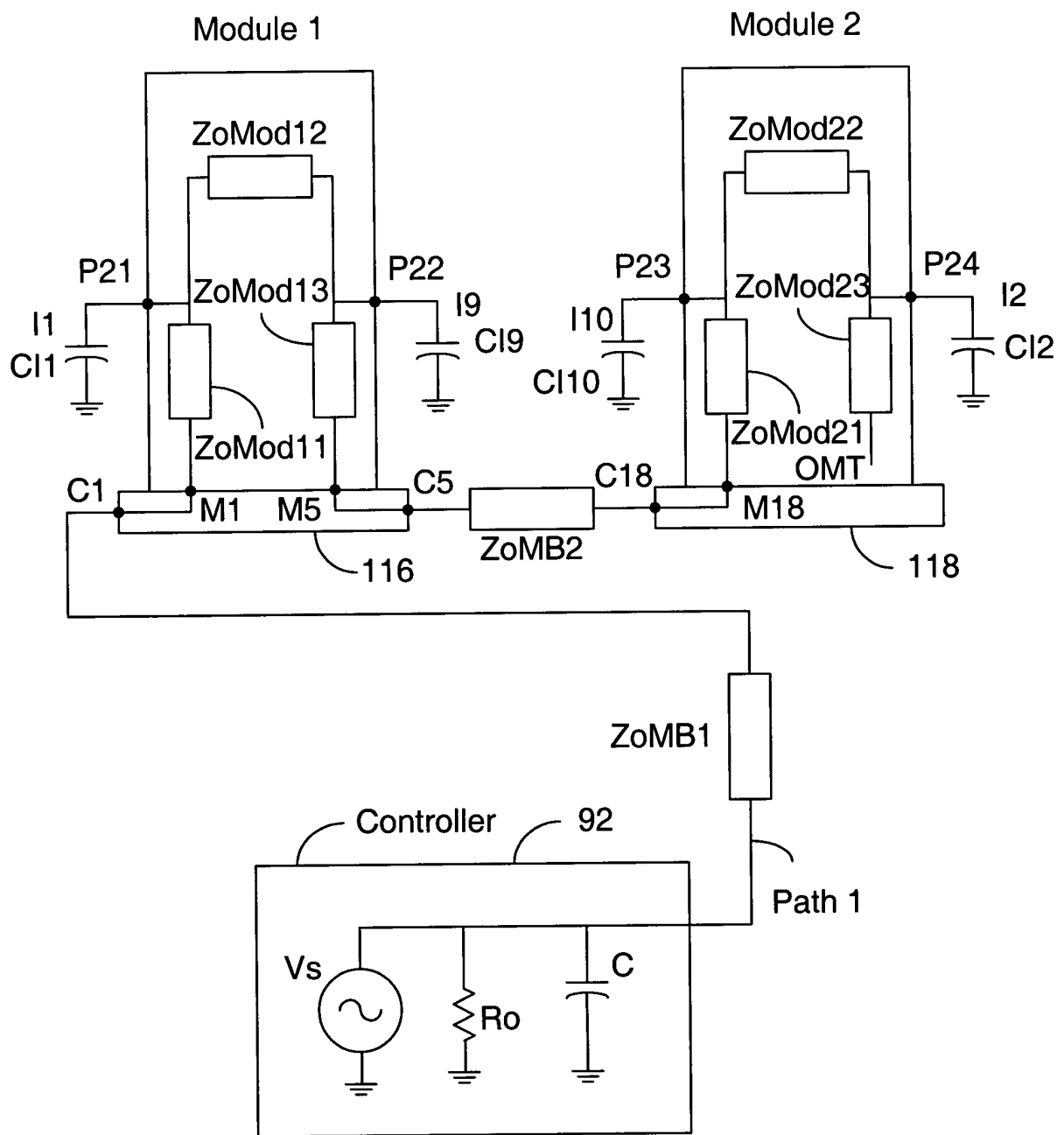


FIG. 17

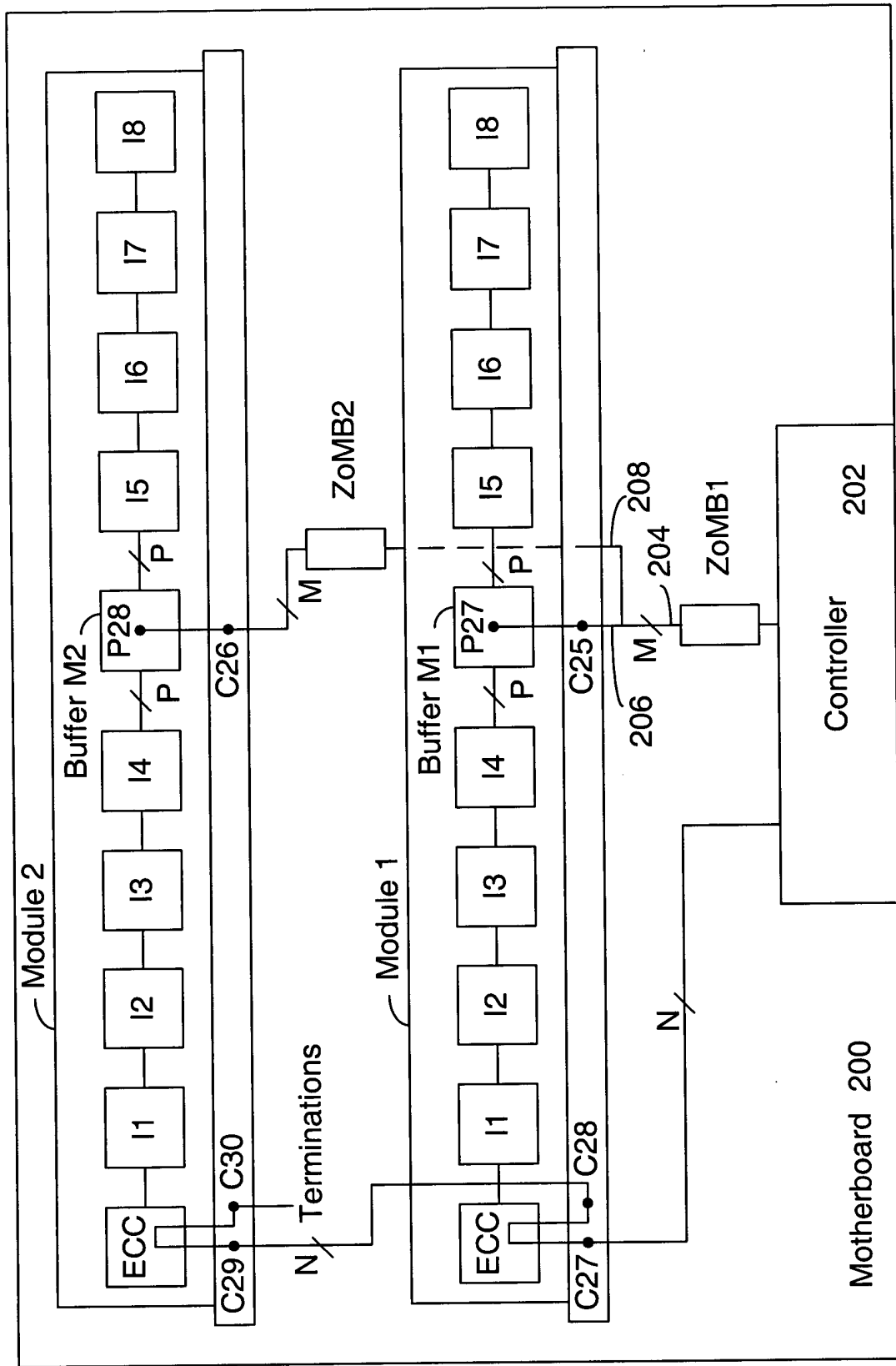


FIG. 18

FIG. 19

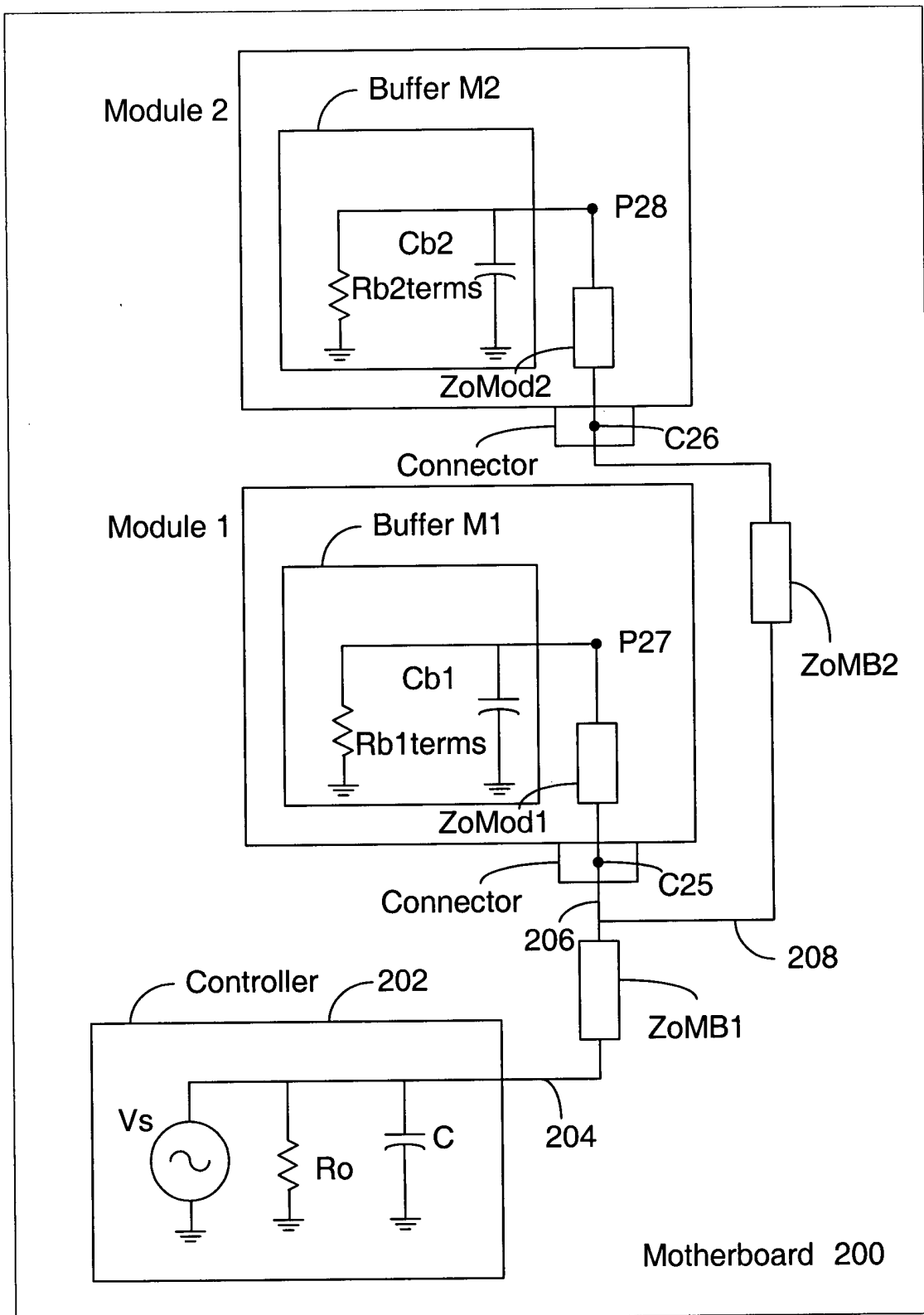


FIG. 19

FIG. 20

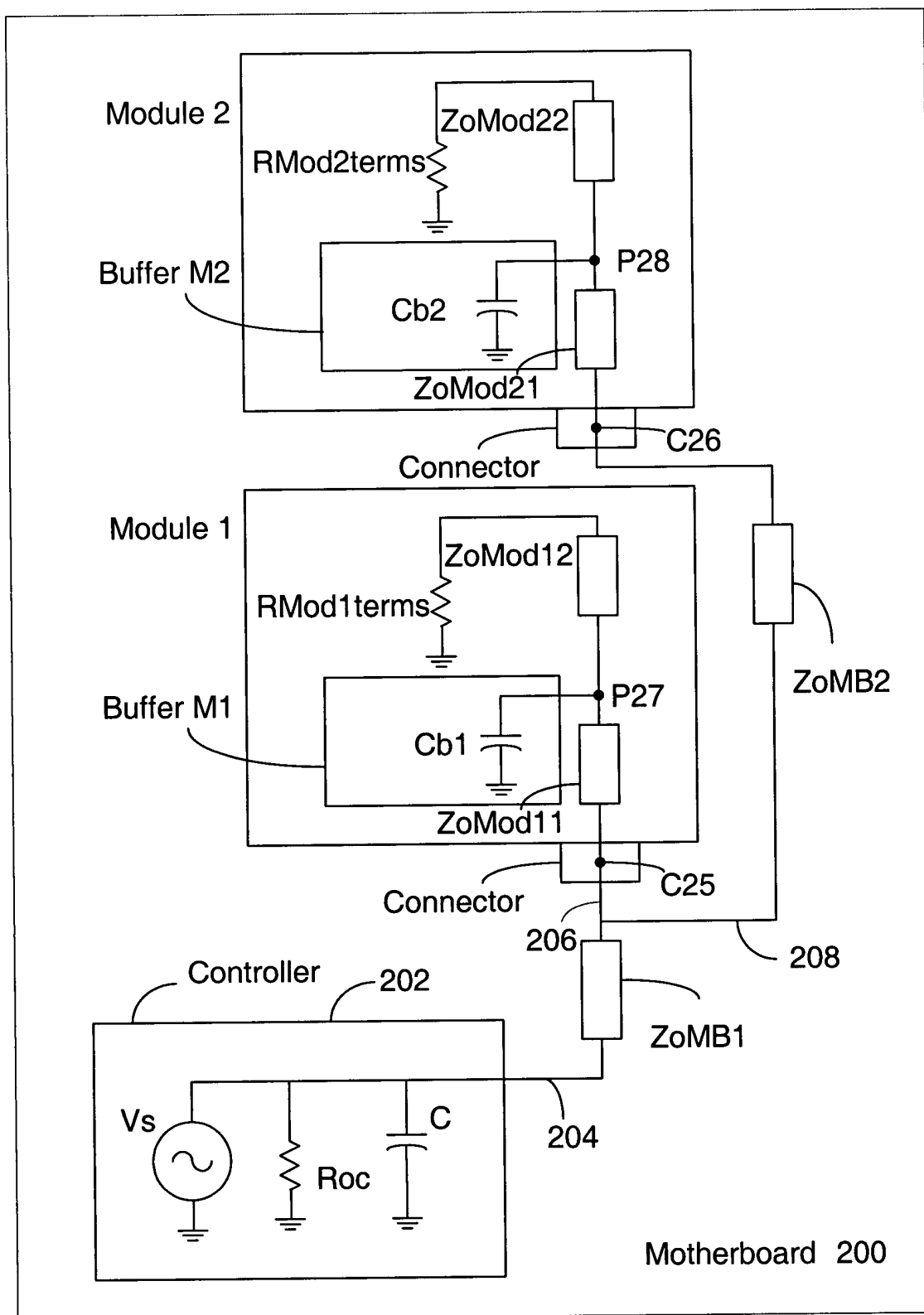


FIG. 20

FIG. 20: 331600

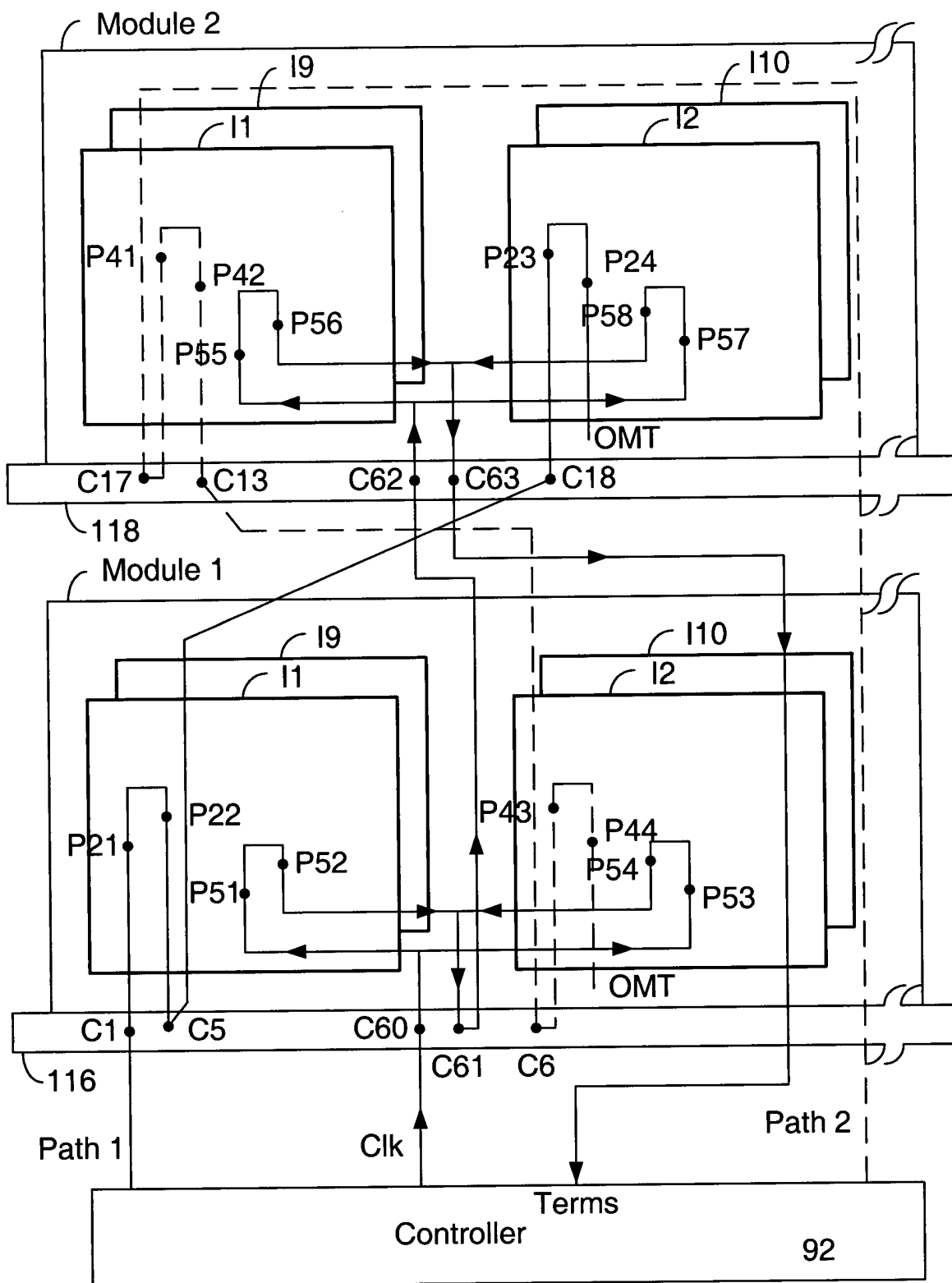


FIG. 21

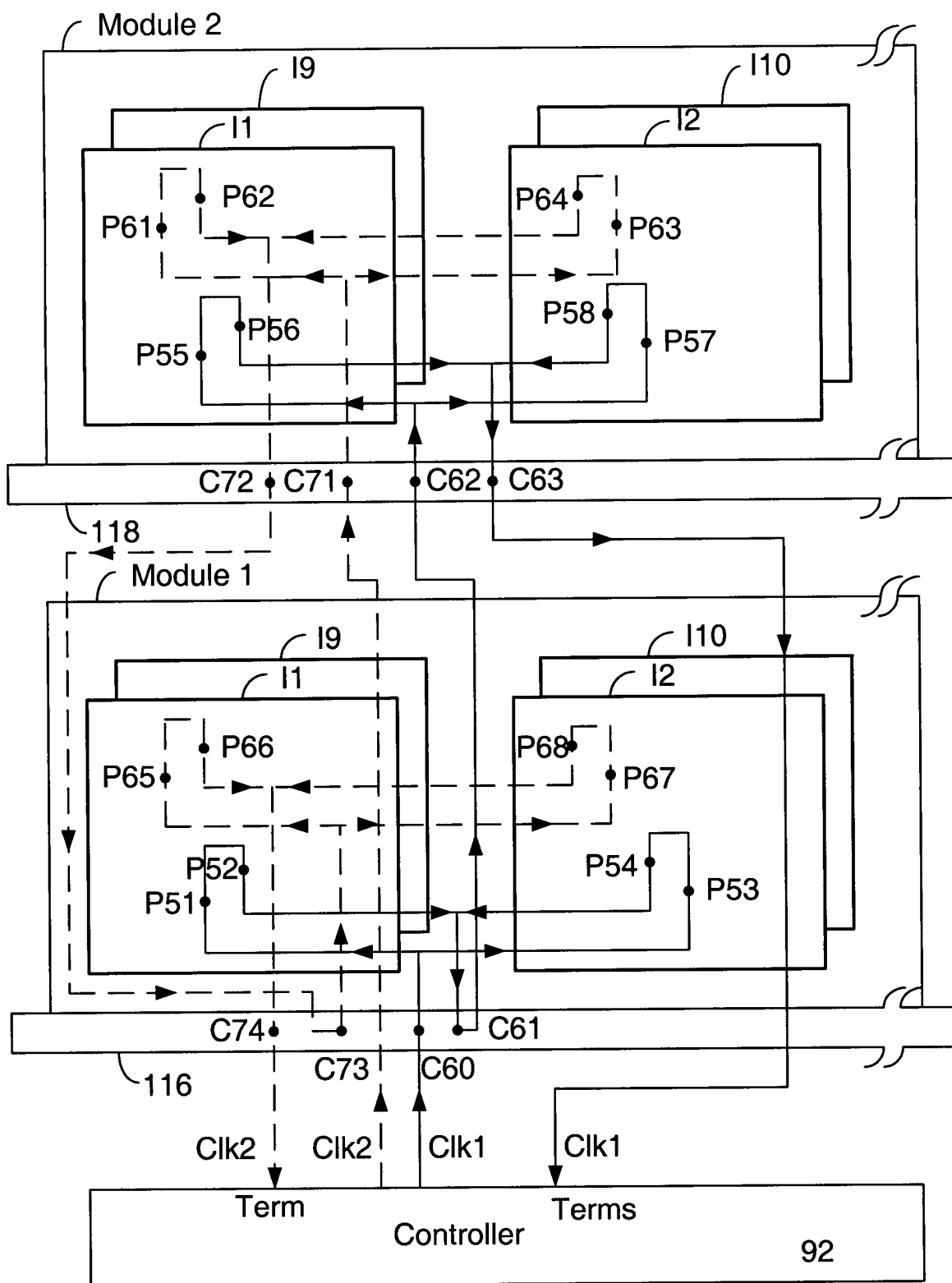
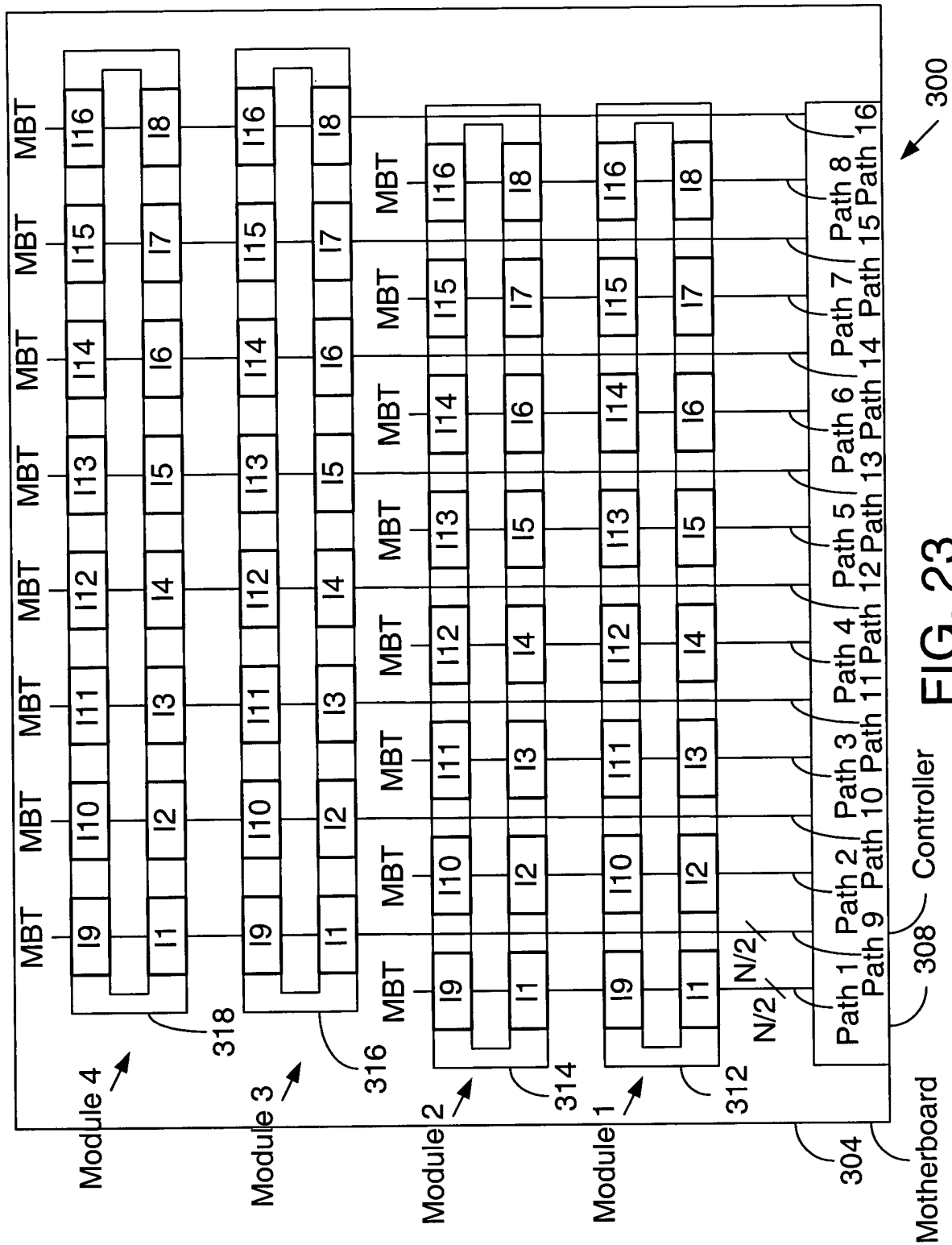


FIG. 22



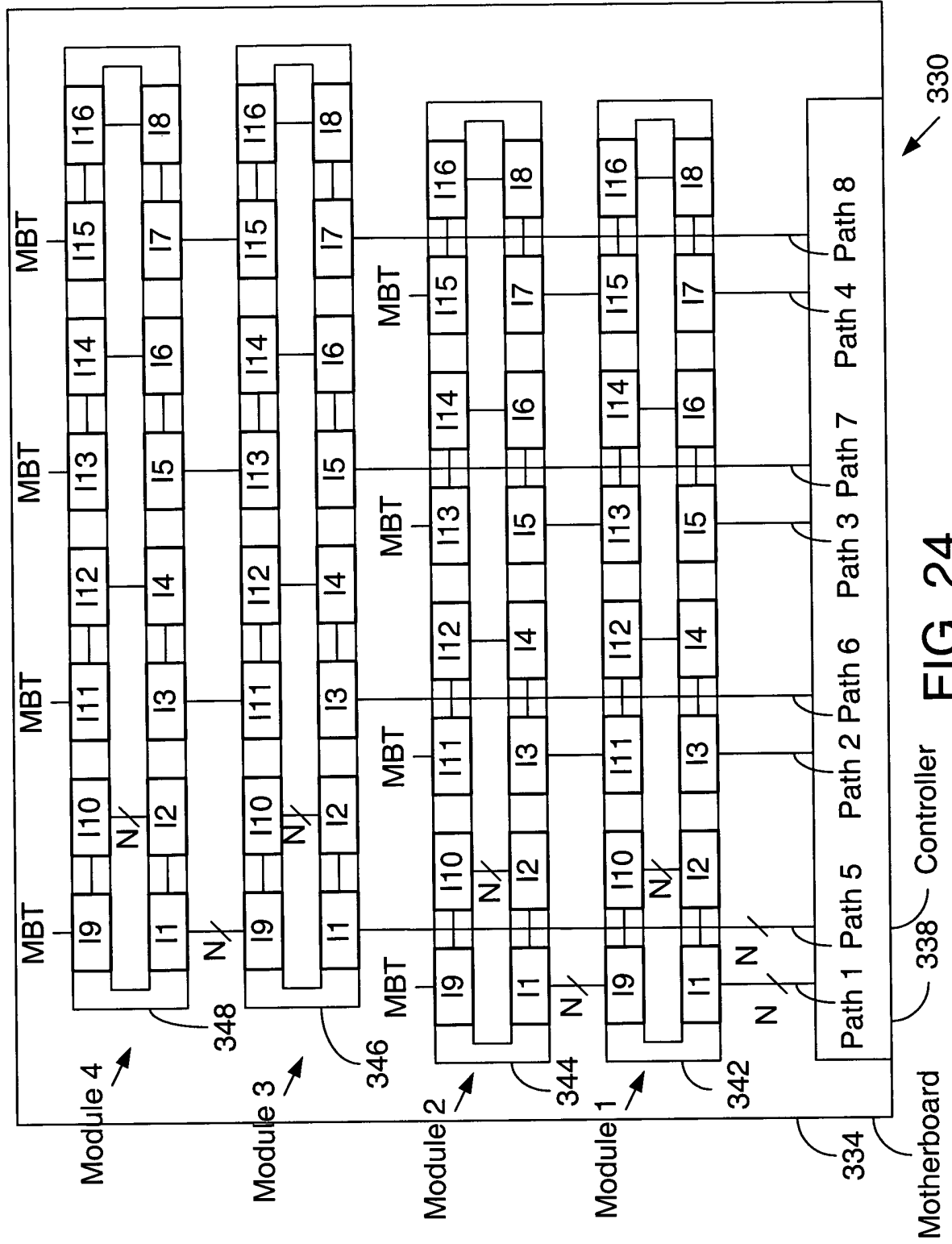


FIG. 24



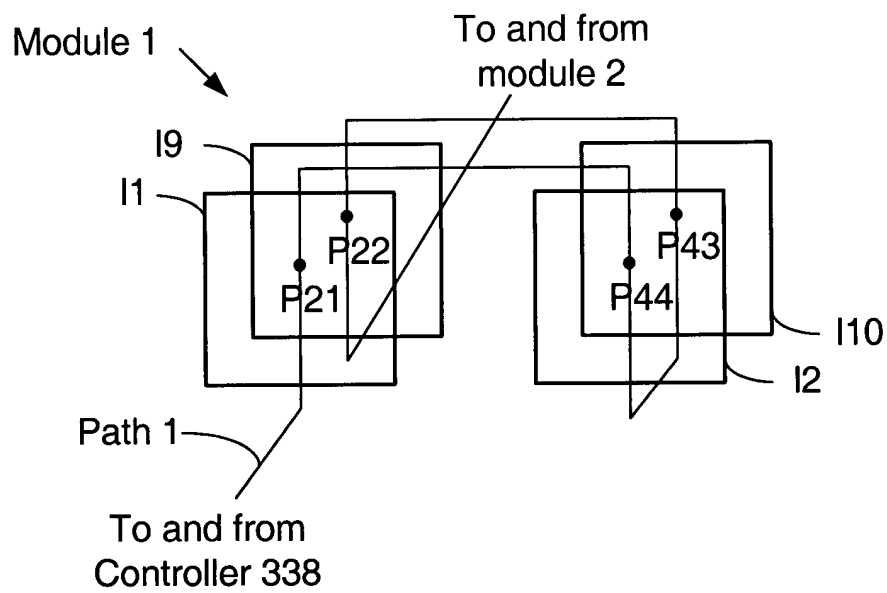


FIG. 25

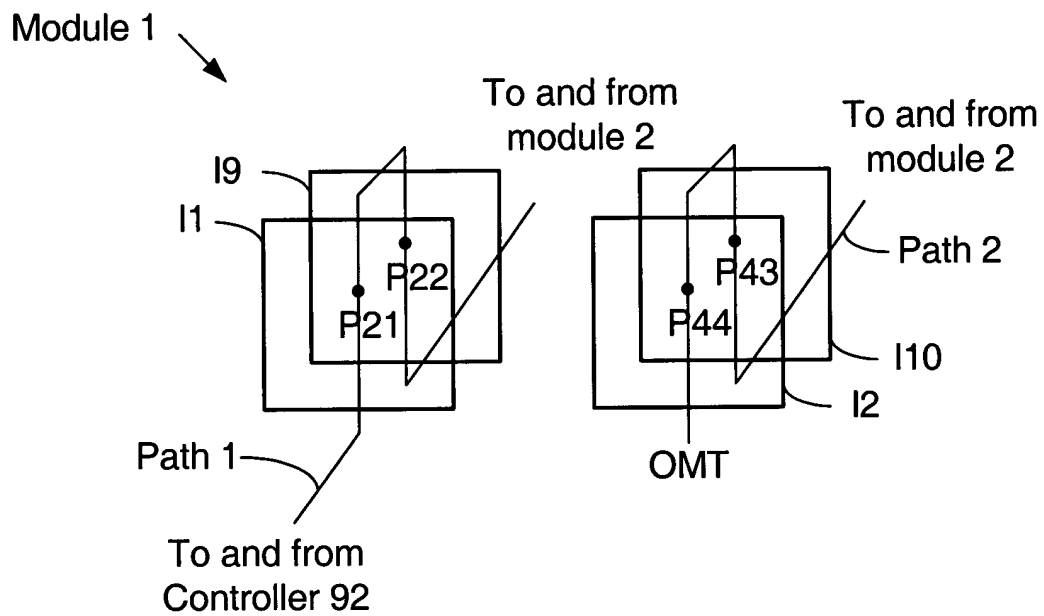


FIG. 26

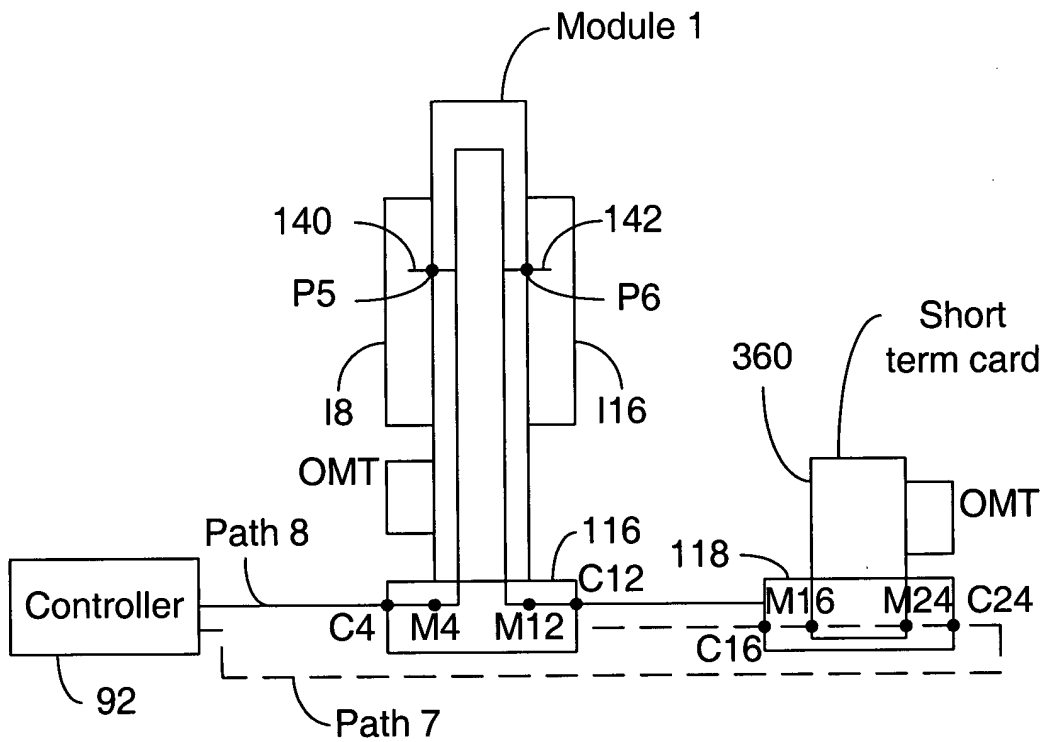


FIG. 27

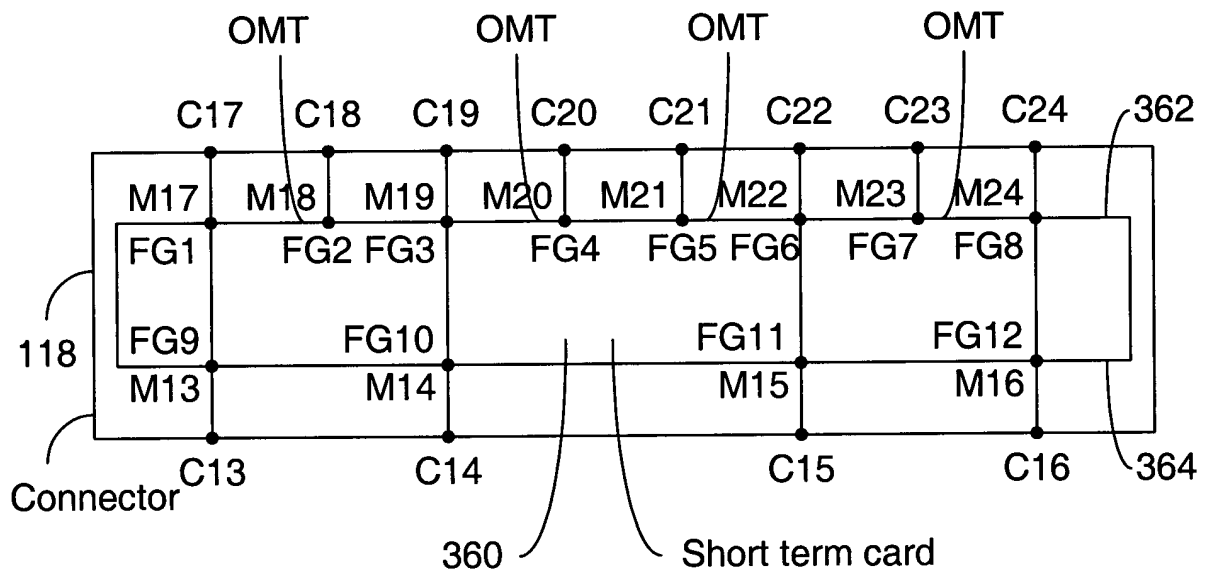


FIG. 28

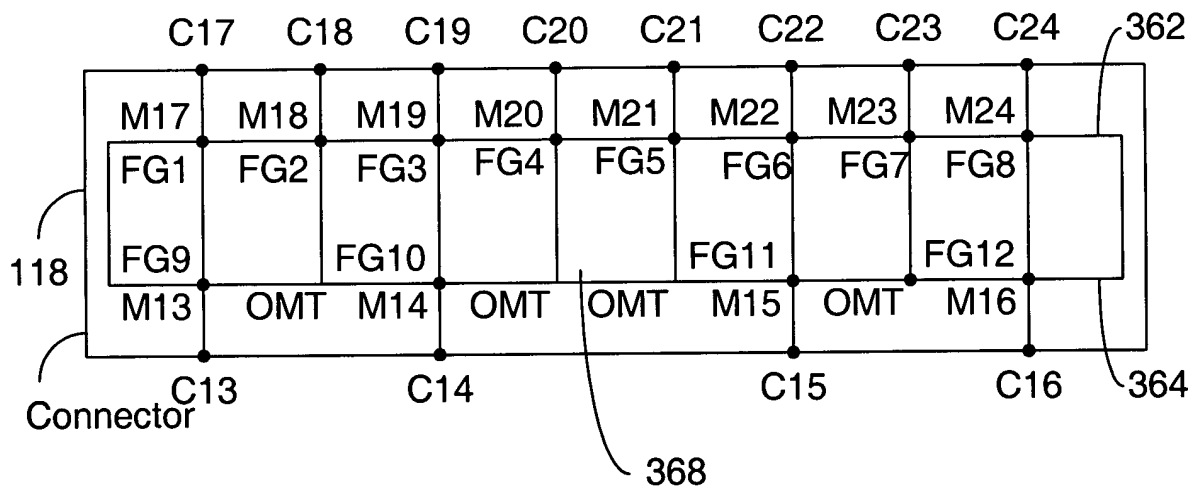


FIG. 29

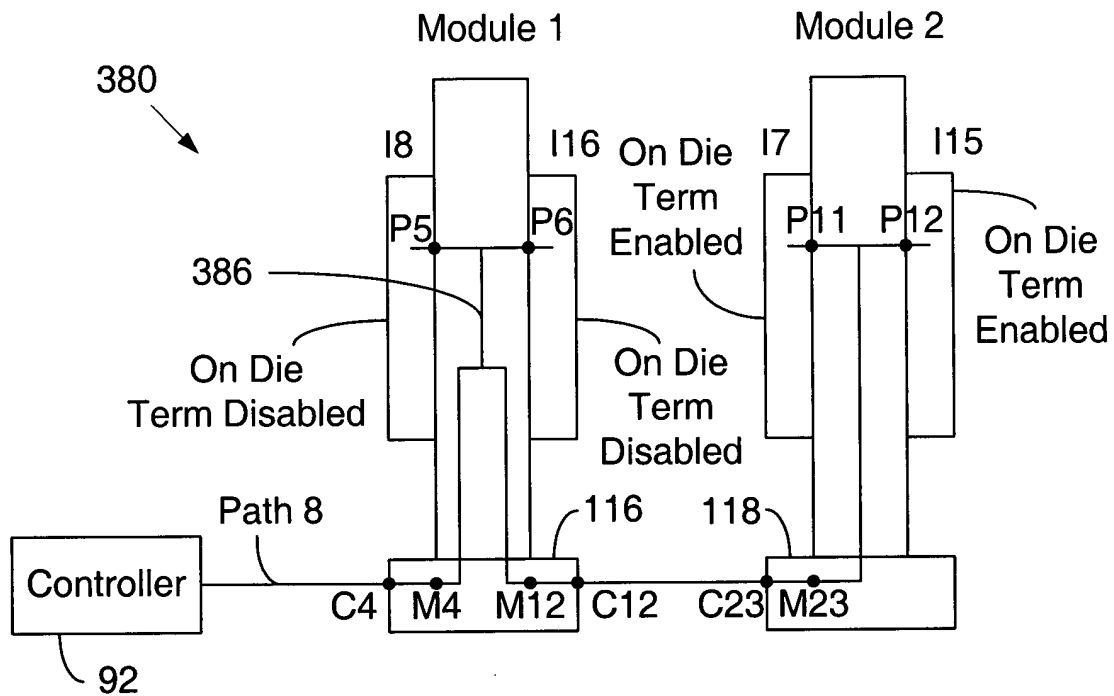


FIG. 30

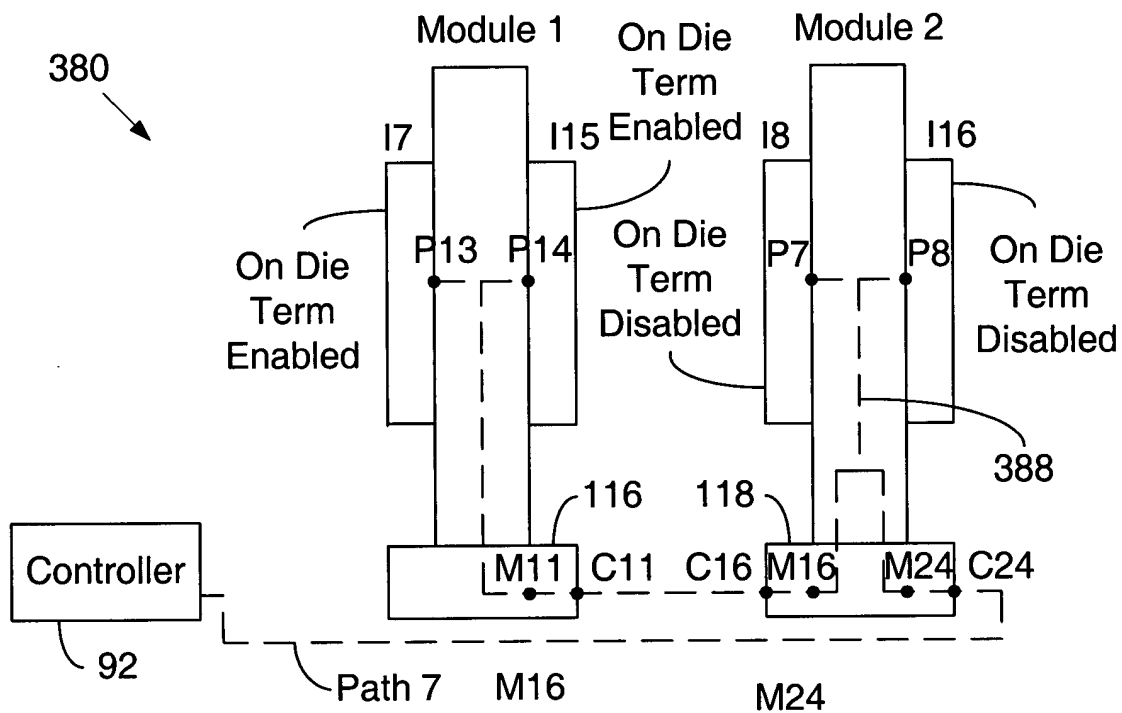


FIG. 31

The diagram illustrates a configurable voltage mode or current mode driver (400). At the top, an **Active R-term on/off selection circuit (can be from BIOS)** (408) provides control signals to a series of **R-term Networks (404)**. Each R-term network (404) consists of an **R-term X** and a multiplexer (412-X) that selects between **Vcc** and ground. The output of the R-term network is connected to a **Linearized Active R-term Network Bias Circuit** (410). The output of the bias circuit is connected to a **Pre-driver Swing Control Circuit** (416) and a **Driver Bias Circuit** (418). The Pre-driver Swing Control Circuit (416) drives a PMOS transistor (T4), and the Driver Bias Circuit (418) drives an NMOS transistor (T5). The output of the driver is connected to a **Data** bus (430). The entire circuit is powered by **Vcc** and **Vss**.

FIG. 32

FIG. 33

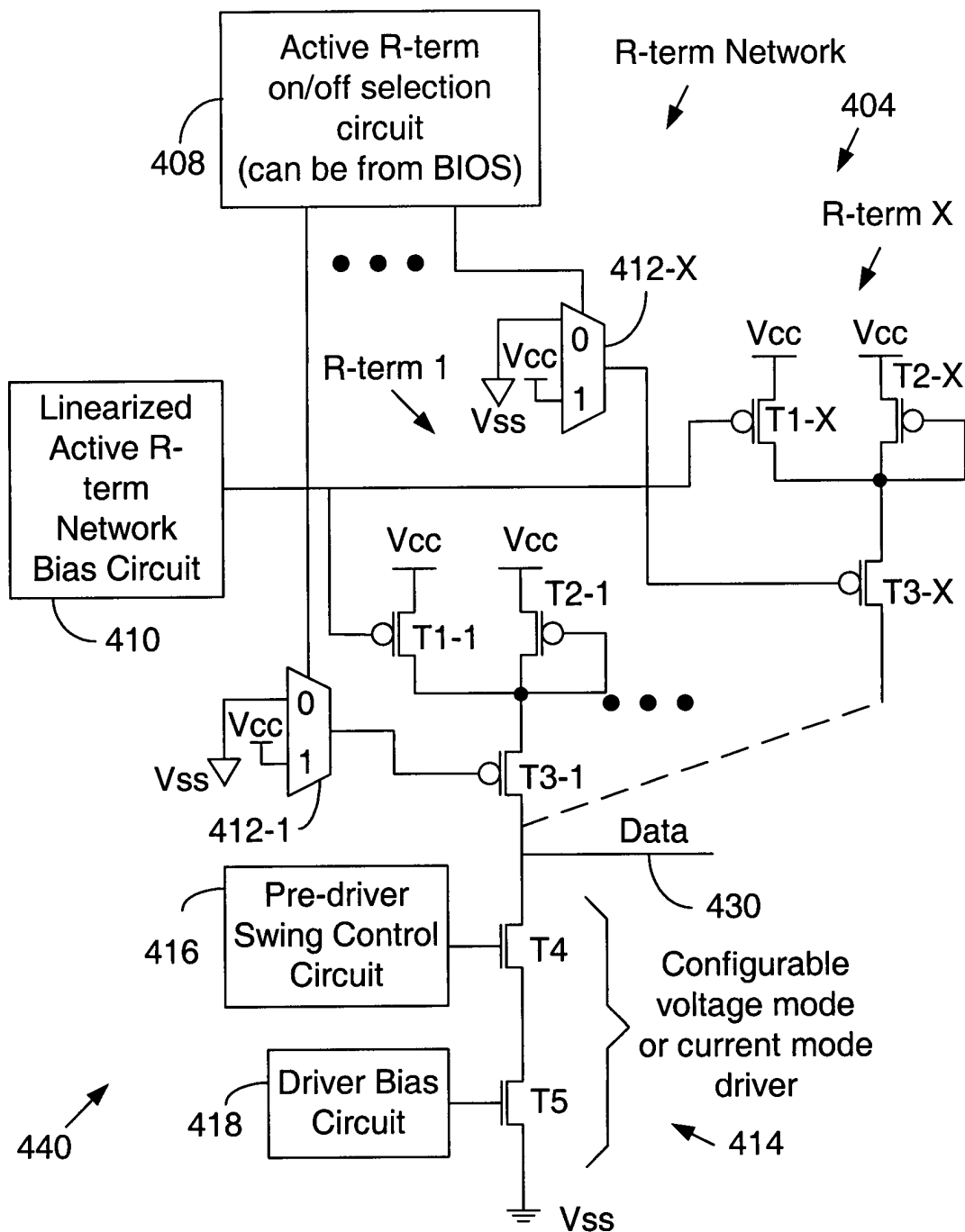


FIG. 33

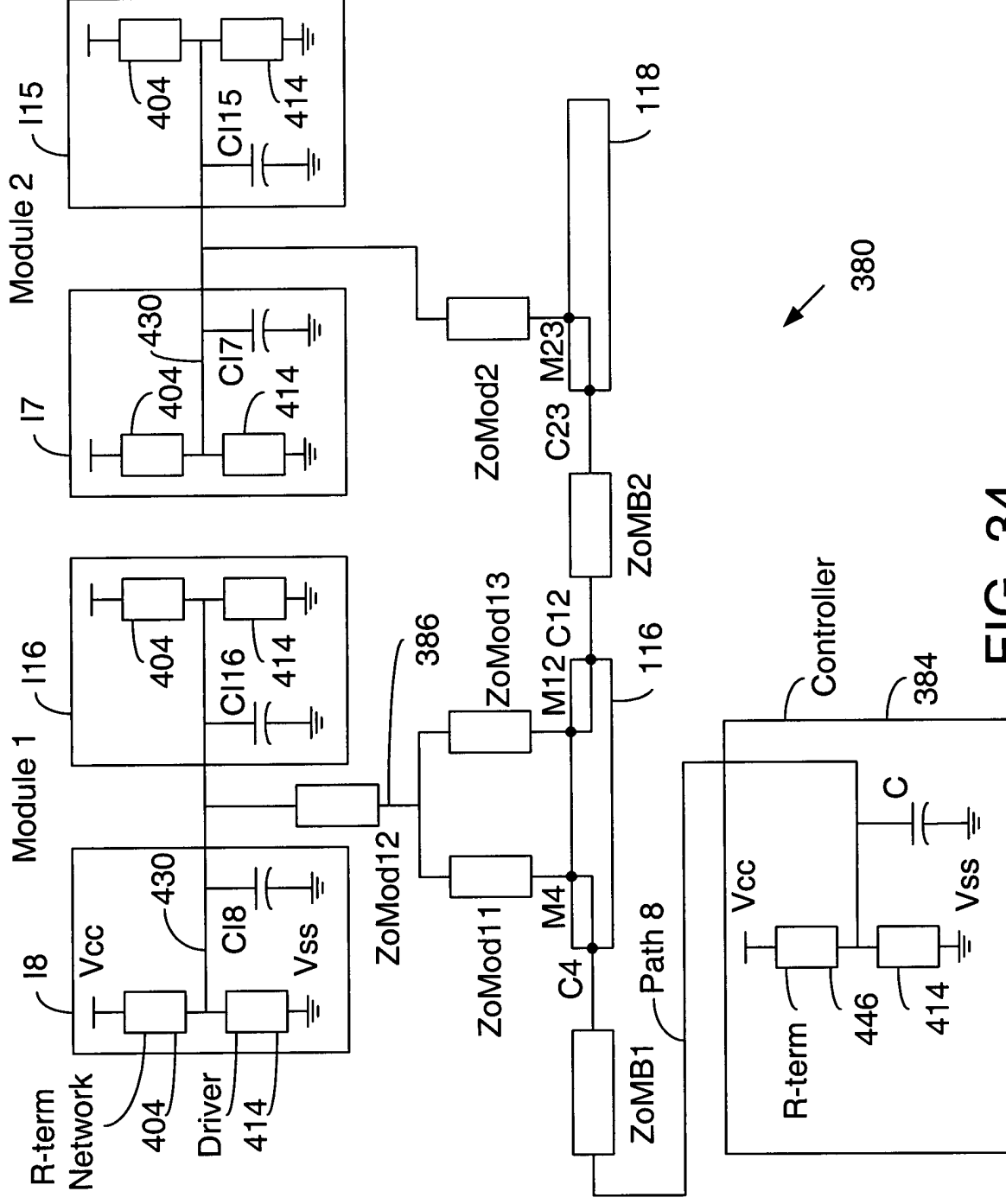


FIG. 34

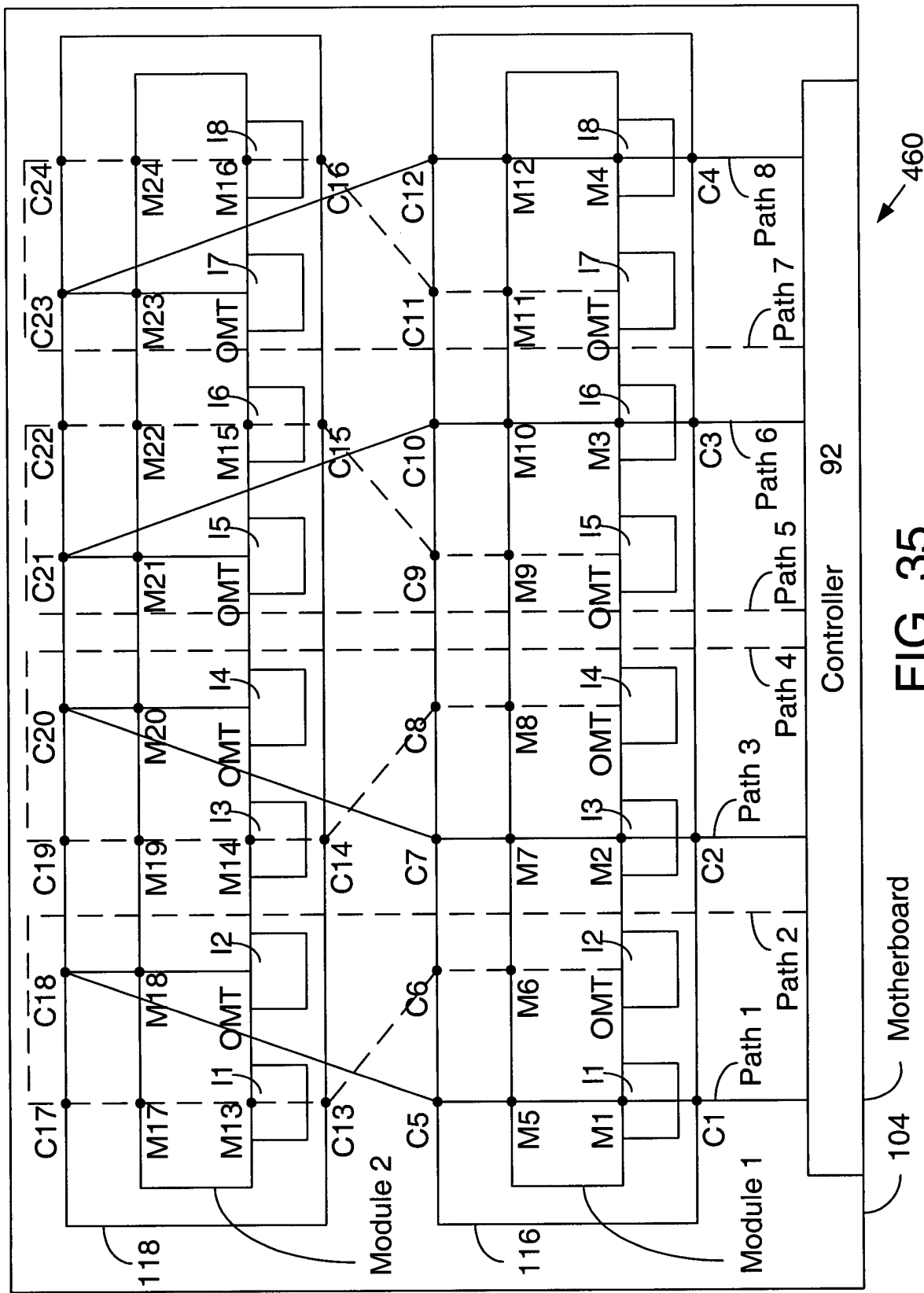




FIG. 36

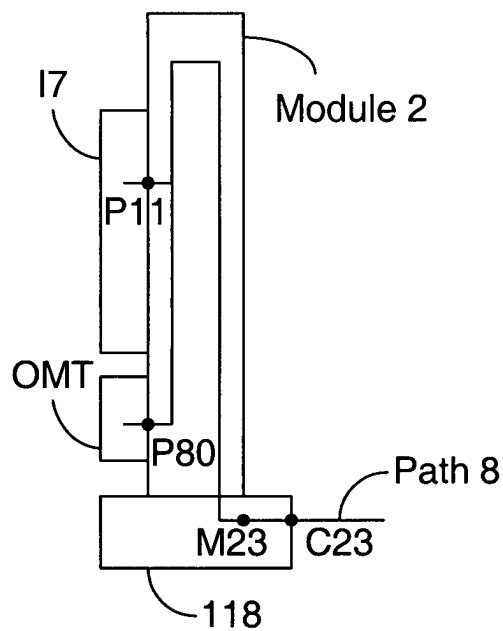


FIG. 36

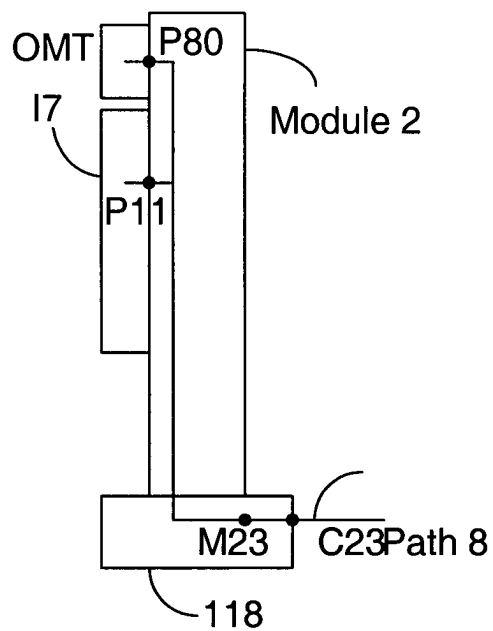


FIG. 37

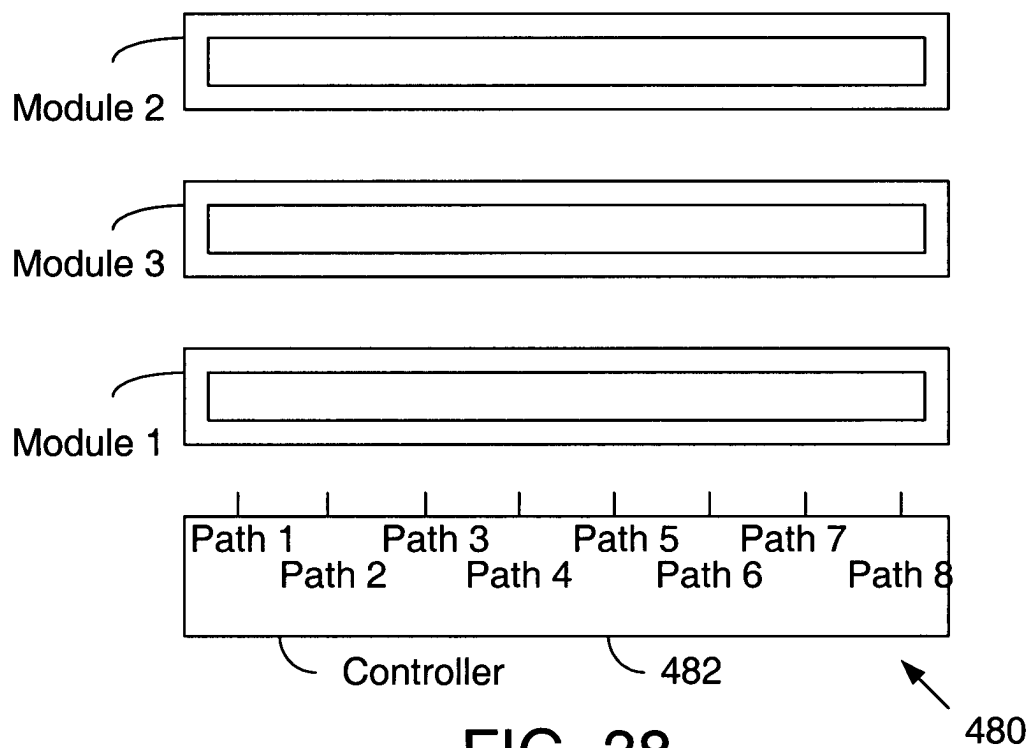


FIG. 38

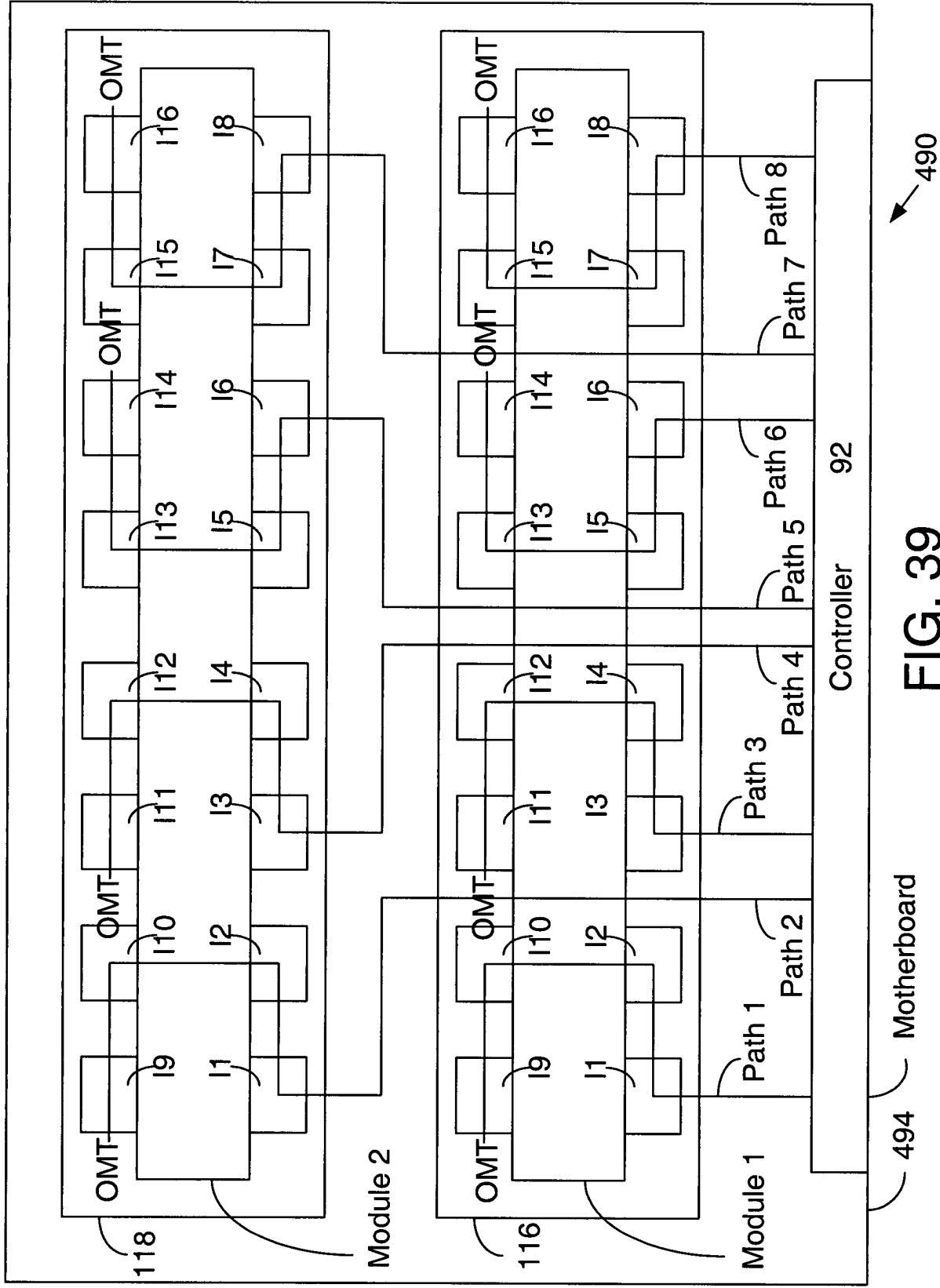


FIG. 39